REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,544.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for TOWN and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave Tuticorin	27
,, Ratnagherry 20	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingorla 20	,, Galle	29
,, Goa 20	,, Negapatam	May 2
,, Carwar 21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore 22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore 23	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry 23	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Calicut 24	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore 24	,, Gopaulpore	9
,, Cochin 25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy 25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave BUSREH	14
,, Kurrachee 29	,, Fao	14
,, Gwadur 30	,, Kuwait	15
,, Muscat ..... May 2	,, Bushire	16
,, Bunder Abbas 4	,, Linga	19
,, Linga 6	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Bahrein 8	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire 8	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao 10	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH 11	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. HAYDEMAN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,966 Register, Captain W. SERGENT, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Stewardess, and a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

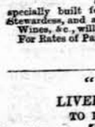
For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 19TH APRIL.



THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

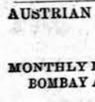
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Extra Str. CALYPSO, 2,384 TONS, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 30th April, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th May 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£13-7
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadows Street, 11th April 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£21	£15		
Suez	36	22	8	Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons	600 H.P., on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	500 ,, on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,478 ,,	500 ,, on 12th May.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 14th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 937 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about 10th May.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
SECOND ,, ...	£30
FIRST ,, SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. SHAW, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

FARE .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. HIBBERT, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 15th April, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay	Tuesday.	Leave Cochin	Monday.
,, Ratnagherry	Wed'day.	,, Beypore	Tuesday.
,, Vingoria	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Goa	Thursday.	,, Tellicherry	Wed'day.
,, Carwar	,,	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Compta	,,	,, Mangalore	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Friday.	,, Compta	,,
,, Cannanore	Saturday.	,, Carwar	Friday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Goa	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Vingoria	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Sunday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 29, Nacoda Shroff Street, and in the Fort apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, the Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, No. 105.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

MILNER'S FIRE-RESISTING SAFES & BOXES.—On Sale at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few of the above, as per Catalogue below :—

		Length. Inch.	Width. Inch.	Depth. Inch.	Rs.
F. Fire Resisting Box	Outside dimensions.	22	by 16	by 16	75
	Inside do.	16	by 10	by 10½	
H. Do.	Outside do.	26	by 20	by 20	100
	Inside do.	20	by 14	by 14½	
1 Fire Resisting Safe without Drawers	Outside do.	18	by 18	by 24	110
	Inside do.	12	by 10	by 18	
3 Fire Resisting Safe	Outside do.	22	by 22	by 28	160
	Inside do.	16	by 14	by 22	
4 Do.	Outside do.	24	by 24	by 30	225
	Inside do.	18	by 16	by 24	
44 Do.	Outside do.	26	by 26	by 32	250
	Inside do.	20	by 18	by 26	

The above are made of the strongest Wrought Iron Plate, 1 inch thick in the body and ½ inch in doors, and fitted with "Milner's" Patent Solid Lock and Solid Lock Cases and Doors. The Drawers are fitted with Milner's 6 lever unpickable Locks, and furnished with two Keys.

Also Milners Japanned Cash Boxes from Rs. 9 to 15.
Do. Paper Boxes from Rs. 12 to 15.

Of the best material and workmanship and secured by 6 Lever unpickable Locks, which cannot be opened with a false key.

Illustrated Lists and Prices of all kinds of Safes and Strong Rooms will be forwarded on application to

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

Agents for Messrs. THOMAS MILNER & SON, Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be conconfounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Frere Bunder.

About 300 superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRITISH SHIP FEZ ROBANEE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, pursuant to a warrant of sale issued by John Connon, Esq., the Senior Magistrate of Police, on account of wages due to the Captain and Crew amounting to Rs. 2,544-15, the British Ship Fez Robanee, together with all her stores, tackle and appurtenances, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April 1873, at 4 P.M., by order of Chandra Bhagabai, widow of Sadanund Chintoba Josey and on account of Lucea Lawa alias Lukhmidass Lowjee and Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, deceased, the undermentioned property namely—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,307 square yards or thereabouts with a well thereon and three ranges of buildings or chawls and a bungalow and a godown standing thereon, situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 147 and 638, and which said chawls, bungalow and godown are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 31 and 32, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Putloo, on or towards the south by the property of Ireshuppa Poondlick, and partly by the property of Benita Agassee, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Bedia Agassee, Purbotum Wittoba, Nema Tookaru Pathak, Narayen Dewjee and Pandoorung Mankojee, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, Putloo, deceased.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned

Dated this 22nd day of March 1873.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very Elegant and Fashionable Turn-out.

A beautiful Paris-made Open-carriage on C. Springs, a most attractive conveyance, and a pair of well-matched fast Australian Horses six and seven years of age respectively with first class English Harness, very slightly used. The Horses can be driven singly as well as in pair. One would make a splendid Saddle Horse.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HIDALGO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1873.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company was held in the Mill premises, Parell, on the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Sewjibhai Manockbhai, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

Mr. Allarukhbhai Bhoy Shewji, Officiating Secretary of the Company, read the Advertisement calling the Meeting, and laid before the Meeting audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872. He also informed the Meeting that printed copies of the Balance Sheet were duly forwarded to the Shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. Bhowany Wishwanath Kunwerjday, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanji Ardaseer Wadia—"That this Meeting be adjourned for three months, and that in the meantime a copy of such audited Balance Sheet be forwarded by the Officiating Secretary to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies."—Carried *nem. con.*

Proposed by Mr. Bhugwan Bhowan, seconded by Mr. Allarukhbhai Nuthoo, and carried unanimously—"That thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

SEWJIBHAI MANOCKBHAI, Chairman.

WANTED, a second-hand Copy of the latest Edition of JOHNSON'S PERSIAN DICTIONARY. Address, stating price, to IRAN, Post Office, Surat.

MANZANILLA SHERRY,
Our own Brand.
PALE, LIGHT, AND DRY.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
,, 2 ,, Pints ,,	15 0	17 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST LANDED ex S.S. CROSBY.

The following Shipment to arrive early in May.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Hocks.

	Quarts. Cash. Rs. a.	Quarts. Credit. Rs. a.	Pints. Cash. Rs. a.	Pints. Credit. Rs. a.
JOHANNISBERGER ..... per doz.	45 0	50 0	...	...
RUDESHEIMER ..... ,,	26 0	40 0	19 0	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... ,,	35 0	40 0	19 0	21 0
MARCOBRUNNER ..... ,,	30 0	34 0	17 0	19 0
SUPERIOR OLD STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ..... ,,	27 0	30 0	...	...
HATTENHEIM ..... ,,	27 0	30 0	15 0	17 0
HOCHHEIMER ..... ,,	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
ERBACH ..... ,,	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN ..... ,,	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
BODENTHAL ..... ,,	21 0	24 0	11 0	13 0
LAUBENHEIM ..... ,,	15 0	17 0	9 0	10 0

Moselles.

SCHARZBERG ..... per doz.	32	0	36	0	18	0	20	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ..... ,,	30	0	34	0	17	0	19	0
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... ,,	24	0	27	0	14	0	16	0
WINNINGEN ..... ,,	20	0	22	8	10	8	12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. TRAVANCORE,
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
MANILLA CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. JAVA,
A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2,
NOBLE'S PRIME.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS.
FROM 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, TO
SASSOON HOUSE,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADY'S RIDING GAUNTLETS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT,
BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to draw attention to their several Departments which have recently been greatly replenished.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves... ,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ... ,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves... ,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves..... ,,	2 12

COLLARS.	Rs. a.
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Round Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.	
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	All new Pale terms.

SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Cricketer Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, 4 doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 8
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 0

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.
HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW SHEET MUSIC.
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.
New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM
PICTURES MOUN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 12TH APRIL 1873.

No business doing in consequence of Easter holidays.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11⅞d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 29/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/8d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit do. .....1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99
Do. demand..... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .....99⅛ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225½

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

MARKET closed on account of Easter holidays.

London.—Cotton, Cases, Seeds ..... No ships.
Liverpool—Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.,nl; Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 12s. 6d. p.t.,nl; Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d.; Coir bills ..... £0 12s. 6d.; Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ...—Cotton, Coffee ..... £2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice £3
Trieste ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool £3
Havre ..... £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 15s. 3d.
China ...—Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 8 per bale.; Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... s.s. Rs. 19 p.ton.; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market closed very quiet, without, however, any change in rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :

530 pieces Grey Shirtings 42 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. at Rs. 6 9 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 4 13 0
120 ,, W. G. Prints 33 ,, 24 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 10 0
120 ,, ,, ,, 33 ,, 24 ,, at ,, 4 14 0
450 pairs White Dhotics 44 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 5 0

COTTON.

The market closed dull with prices declining. There was very little disposition on the part of buyers to buy except at still lower rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready).....at Rs. 207 to Rs. 209
,, Akote ,, ...at ,, 215 to ,, 217
,, Broach M.G. ,, ...at ,, 240 to ,, 245
,, Hingunghaut ,, ...at ,, 235 to ,, 240
,, Dhollera (May delivery) .....at ,, 208 to ,, 209

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50 candies New Broach M. G. Ready ...at Rs. 240-42
25 ,, ,, ,, W.S. ,, ...at ,, 236
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 243
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 240
25 ,, ,, Sawginned W.S. ,, ...at ,, 214
50 ,, ,, Bhownuggur ,, ...at ,, 214
75 ,, ,, Malwa ,, ...at ,, 216
50 ,, ,, Hingunghat (W. S.), ,, ...at ,, 228-34
100 ,, ,, Agra ,, ...at ,, 241
100 ,, ,, Khandeish ,, ...at ,, 199-203
25 ,, ,, Fuzpore ,, ...at ,, 211½

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Green No. 40's.....at 15½ as. per cwt.
1,200 lbs. Water No. 30's.....at 11 9/16 as. ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

No business doing in consequence of Easter holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	741½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcv. Issue	110
9,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Hidalgo (s)	Edward	Calcutta, March 30.
	Glenroy	Sews	Mauritius, Feb. 28.
12	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, April 9.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Cutch, April 10.
13	Sir Bartle Frere (s)..	Hibbert	Cochin, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Cingalese (s)	Black	Liverpool via Canal.
	India (s)	Henderson ...	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Ocean Belle	Jarvis	New York via Alleppy.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVAL.
9 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.
April DEPARTURE.
9 Viceroy (s) .... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 26 Emulienne, bq, Corscub, from Mauritius.
26 Tamar, bq, Mitchell, from Shields.
26 Northern Empire, ship, Williams, from Cardiff.
26 Fatal Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
27 Golconda, ss, Coleman, from Suez, with mail.
28 Great Northern, ss, Murrell, from Singapore.
28 Slyvia, ss, Jahannson, from Manilla.
28 Madagascar, ss, Ahrens, from Zanzibar.
28 George Lockart, ss, Johnson, from Shields.
28 Scotland, ss, Washburn, from London.
29 Arracan, ss, Gordon, from Rangoon.
29 Tilbury, ss, Telmad, from Colombo.
29 King of Netherland, ss, McBroat, from Batavia.
31 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Calcutta, with mail.
31 Juno, H. M. S, Baird, from Hongkong.
31 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, from Bombay, with mail.
31 Saltwell, ss, Briggs, from London.
April 1 Alethia, ss, Powell, from Akyab.
1 Mooltan, ss, Almond, from Australia.
1 Ava, ss, Rousseau, from Marseilles.
2 Mathew Cay, ss, Bradley, from Bombay.
3 Stamford, ss, Gardens, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 26 Western Empire, ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
27 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
28 Golconda, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
28 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.
28 Great Northern, ss, Murrell, to London.
28 Edward D. Jewett, ship, Betts, Akyab.
28 Madagascar, ss, Ahrens, to Hamburg.
29 Sylvia, ss Jahannsen, to London.
29 Arracan, ss, Gordon, to Port Said.
29 Tilbury, ss, Telmad, to London.
30 Scotland, ss, Washburn, to China.
30 King of Netherland, ss, McBroat, to Holland.
31 Fatal Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
31 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Southampton.
April 1 Emulienne, bq, Corscub, to Massowah.
1 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, to Suez.
1 Saltwell, ss, Briggs, to Calcutta.
1 Alethia, ss, Powell, to London.
1 Mooltan, ss, Almond, to Southampton.
1 Kwang Tung, B. M.S., Elton, to Macalla.
2 Duplex, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
2 Mathew Cay, ss, Bradley, to Liverpool.
2 George Lockart, ss, Johnson, to Cochin.
2 Ava, ss, Rousseau, to China.
3 Juno, H. M. S., Baird, to Plymouth.
3 Bechardas Ambaidas, Metcalf, to Rangoon.
3 Fathool Illah, bq, Nacoda, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Feb. 16 Dadloy, bg, Nacoda, from Macalla.
Mar. 1 Fathool Illah, ship, Nacoda, from Singapore.
9 Malacal-Bahar, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
23 Ceres, ship, Cochrane, from Tyne.
25 Prince Charley, ss, Lonskill, from Liverpool.
25 Frigs, ship, Crawford, from Liverpool.
26 Tamar, bg, Mitchell, from Shields.
26 Northern Empire, ship, Williams, from Cardiff.
April 3 Stamford, ss, Gardens, from Batavia, bound to Amsterdam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 3,200 bundles coir yarn, J. Sittaram.
Phaeton, 100 bales hemp, S Mooljee.
Thunderbolt, 500 bundles myrabollams, Lyon & Co ; 107 bales cotton, J Cannabell & Co.
Ravensworth Castle, s, 155 bales hemp, J Gooculdas ; 12 bales hides, G Sigg & Co ; 8 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 200 bales cotton, M Lowjee.
Bengalee, s, 11 bales wool, H Gangjee ; 41 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co ; 4 bales cotton, F Muir & Co.
Stephenson, s, 200 bales cotton, G Cotton & Co.
Yeddo, s, 240 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 125 bales cotton, B Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, B Jaitha ; 80 bales cotton, N Curramsey ; 100 bales cotton, M Culliandas ; 100 bales cotton, A Visscomull ; 60 bales cotton, F Scott & Co ; 200 bales cotton C Munjee.
Clara, 100 bundles galls, P Runchordas.
Wimbledon, s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 166 bales cotton, J H Aspinwall.
Lorne, s, 4,275 bundles coir yarn, M Mcoljee ; 49 bales cotton, D Goolamhoosein & Co ; 137 bales cotton, D Rattonsey.
Golconda, s, 25 bales wool, B Canjee ; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 101 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 27 bales tobacco, A Tait ; 49 bales wool, R Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 126 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 5 bundles E, teeth, D Rattonsey ; 4 cases shawls, R Nundall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda, s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda, s, 103 bundles hides, A Tait.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Fendall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Gurdaspore.

APRIL 10.

Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 11.

Beville, Captain, 25th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Mulisapore.
Phelps, Captain, Bombay R. E., from furlough, from England.
Mignon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Chalmers, Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th Bengal Lancers, from sick certificate, from England.
Blair, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from sick certificate, from England.
Noverre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Kilkelly, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment, on leave, from Matheran.
Gabb, Captain, 2nd Cavalry, Bombay, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Anthonisz, Assistant Surgeon, 16th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Drummond, Sub-Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, Punjab, from leave, to Umballa.
Kilkelly, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Mignon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Henn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kirkee.

APRIL 12.

Blair, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Bangalore.

APRIL 13.

Noverre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Nagpore.
Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment N. I., to join, to Malegaum.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—
Fendall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab Staff Corps, on furlough.
Hearn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave.
Smith, Major, Bengal Stud Department, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 8.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr H St A Goodrich, Mad C S, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Section 15 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev W S Trotman, Chaplain of Mercara, for two years to proceed to Europe on furlough, under Section 5 (a), Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr R W Thorpe, Supervisor of the second grade, leave on medical certificate for two months, in extension of that granted in the Gazette of the 1st inst.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Boyd Hosburgh, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr Brandt on privilege leave or until further orders—to join on being relieved by Mr Hunter-Blair.

Capt William Henry Hodges, Supt of Police, Salem, to act as Supt of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Capt Cosmo Gordon on leave or until further orders.

Mr F Brickwell, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, to complete the strength of that grade, Mr J N Grainger, whose promotion was notified in the Gazette of the 1st April, being continued to be regarded as Supy.

Under the provisions of Section 10, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Maj John Hugh Edward Johnson to act as Vice-President of the Municipality of Vellore, in the North Arcot District, during the absence of the Sub-Collr from the station.

Col Edward James Lawder, Mad S C, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Palamcotta.

Mr John Dividson Gordon, C S I, Bengal C S, to be a lay trustee of St Mark's Church, Bangalore.

Mr E Thompson, U S Principal Presidency College, Madras, returned to duty by mail of the 4th April.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surg-Maj A L T Cooke, Gar Surg, Trichinopoly, on furlough on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Maj-Genl R Hamilton, of the S C, is brought on the permanent establishment of Divisional Commanders from the 27th April 1873, vice Maj-Genl DeSaumerez, resigned.

The Right Hon the GOVT in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt-Col (Bt. Col) Edward Holbeche Couchman, R A, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, R A, from the 4th June 1873, or date of departure of Col W C F Gosling, whose tour on the staff expires.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col F T Haig, of the Royal (Madras) Engrs, Suptdg Engr 1st grade and Offg Chief Engr Ben P W Dept, on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Calcutta.

Lt-Col G B Bowen, of the S C on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Maj J A Ellis, of the S C, Commdt Nair Brig, on furlough on private affairs for nineteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt (Bt Capt) H L Berkely, of the Genl List, 1st Wing Sub 5th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Bombay.

With reference to the General Orders issued by the Government of Bombay Nos 255 and 299, dated respectively 24th and 26th March 1873, permitting Lt-Col G H M Ansley, of the Mad S C, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 3rd Regt L Cav, and Lt-Col F J Wilson, of the Mad S C, Wing Officer 6th Regt N I, to pre-exceed to Europe on medical certificate, those officers are granted furlough to Europe on private affairs, the former for two years and the latter for two months under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt C Gordon, of the S C, proby Supt of Police, is granted leave to sea for three months on medical certificate under Clause XXVII of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Madras.

Under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, notified in paragraph 3 of G O G G No 792, dated 1st Aug 1872, Col C P Prescott, of the S C, is permitted to retire from the service on a special pension of £456-5-0 per annum from the 9th April 1873.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 3rd April 1873.

The following removals are ordered :—

Surg J Fitzgerald from 4th L C to attached 32nd N I.

Asst Surg C Lloyd, M D, from attached 32nd N I, to Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Southern District.

Asst Surg T V Aylen, from Bangalore, to Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Mysore Division.

Asst Surg A Dobson, from Bellary to Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—To join expeditiously at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

18th March 1873—By the Officer Commanding R A, Centre District, directing Staff Asst Surg W J Charlton, doing duty at the Mount, to be attached to A Bat 29th Brigade R A, from the 18th March 1873, and until further orders.

5th Nov 1872—By the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, directing Surg B T Suffrein, 35th Regt N I, to assume medical charge of the Right Wing 33rd Regt N I, and Civil Dispensary from Surg Maj J T Williams, 1st Regt L C.

18th Feb 1873—by the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, directing Asst Surg W J Hastings, M D, Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, to proceed to Seetabuldee and assume medical charge of Head Quarters 20th Regt M N I Detail and Lock Hospital at that Station, and Surg W Arnold Smith, M D, 2nd Regt L C, to assume medical charge of the Right Wing, 32nd Regt N I.

14th Feb 1873—By the Officer Commanding Northern District, appointing Asst Surg S B Hunt, 7th Regt N I, to take medical charge of the European Infy Veteran Company, Garrison Hospital Detachment, 12th N I, and District Staff, from 13th Feb 1873, vice Surg G E Whitton, relieved.

27th Feb 1873—By the Officer Commanding 27th N I, appointing Lt-Col W F S Smyth to officiate as Comdt, Lt-Col W Graves to officiate as 2nd in C md and Wing Officer, and Bt Capt T E Thorpe to Officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn with effect from the 18th Feb 1873, vice C-l Lukin on sick certificate.

4th March 1873—By the Officer Commanding 14th N I, appointing Lt-Col T C Georges, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt A Cook, as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as Wing Sub, vice Col De-y on leave.

3rd March 1873—By the Officer Commanding British Burmah Division, appointing Lt Col H Irvine, R A, to the Command of Garrison of Rangoon, from the 4th March 1873, vice Col Dobbie on leave.

24th Feb 1873—By the Officer Commanding British Burmah Division, appointing Maj G C Head ng, S C, to act as Asst Qr Mr Genl British Burmah Division, from 4th March 1873, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Major Norie.

17th March 1873—By the Officer Commanding 12th N I, appointing Col L Tripe, to officiate as Comdt, Maj J R S Henderson, as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt R D Thorpe, as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice, to his duties as Wing Subn, with effect from the 18th March 1873, vice Col J G Haliday on leave.

18th March 1873 By the Officer Commanding 6th N I, appointing Capt W P Dickens to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as Wing Sub, vice Lt-Col F J Wilson on sick certificate.

Leave of absence :—

107th Regt—Maj T P Harrison, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Riot at the Parsee Towers of Silence
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OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Poona Division Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c. —Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Khangsum and Oomrawuttee Branch Railway—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING—
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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

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WEDNESDAY next will be the LAST PURDA LADIES DAY, on which the Exhibition will be open to Purda Ladies from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M., and after that hour for Families only till 6 P.M. Admission—FOUR ANNAS.
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
14th April 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A CORRECTION should be sent to the *Indian Statesman.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALLAN—April 9th, at Matheran, Christina Purvis, the beloved wife of Alexander Allan, aged 22 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WYLLIE—April 3rd, at Hill House, Doloo Cachar, the wife of H. S. Wyllie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANDALE—ABBOTT—April 7th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev. J. Richardson Alexander, fourth son of the late David Landale, Esq., of Kirkcald, to Lucy Dapre, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Abbott, Esq., Solicitor, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BROWN—April 4th, at Wellington, Staff Sergeant William Brown, of the Madras Commissariat Department, aged 36 years.
STEPHENSON—April 6th, at Ootacamund, the Rev. John Stephenson, Wesleyan Missionary, Tocmacoor.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

IF it were asked of us what are the questions of the most surpassing importance to the Indian statesman ? our answer would be this—*The establishment of the security of our rule, and the progress of our commerce.*

These questions are of such vast proportions that it is not possible fully to deal with them in the daily press. Time and space would alike fail us if we attempted to do more than sketch in bare outline the points that are of salient interest. Even thus restricting our remarks, we could not address ourselves to both these questions at one time nor consider them in a single article. We take up the question, then, of the establishment of the security of our rule in this country.

It has many a time been said that England would care very little about resigning the Government of India, and that the indifference which the British Parliament betrays to the affairs of this country, is a proof of the slight hold which India has upon England. But it must be remembered that all the associations that exist between Great Britain and India are becoming strengthened day by day. Military, Political, Commercial, Financial, and Social, every one of these associations is increasing by time, and, so long as we hold India, they must continue to increase in proportion to the progress of the country. It is not that England permits India to advance in progress, but England substantially makes that progress. All military, political, and social progress is the work of the English alone. Commercial and financial progress owe so much to the English, that if we could draw the line where English assistance ends and Indian efforts begin, and could distinguish between the two, the proportion would be so vastly in favour of the English as to leave to the people of India but a very inconsiderable share in the work. Take the two great staples of commerce that have increased so considerably of late years, cotton and jute. English demand for these staples aided by English capital have developed the trade. The Government of India have worked with the English merchant to improve the trade.

If it is true, then, that all the associations that exist between England and India are becoming stronger day by day, and that the stake which England has in this country, great as it now is, must continue to increase, it is not a little absurd to charge England with indifference about India. To say nothing of the prestige of England which is involved in holding India against all comers, the existence of the intimate associations to which we have alluded, and the interterritorial bond of union, are so close that it is unreasonable to expect they may be severed by a blow and extinguished by a despatch. Resistance of the most obstinate kind may be expected to be shown by England if any attempt were made to shake the hold of her power in this country. If this is true, then we may proceed to consider to what extent the rule of England in this country is secure.

Let it be granted that our internal policy and our moral and military force give us complete security within our own borders, and let it be granted also that we are secure from all our Asiatic neighbours, the only enquiry that remains is whether we are secure from any European nation that may envy our possession and dispute our right to rule, and if we are secure from such a danger, whether we will always remain so ? Long and apparently unprotected as is the sea-board of India, England has no apprehension of attack from a combined naval and military force, at least for the present. There has been some anxiety exhibited about the largest Harbour in India, and Bombay has been provided with a brace of iron-clads of exceedingly pugnacious appearance. Upon harbour batteries a considerable sum of money has been thrown away, seeing that if the vessels of an ehemy contemplated entering the harbour they would not probably select daylight for the time of attack nor would they anchor in front of the fixed batteries to ascertain the properties of our artillery or the excellence of the practice at the guns. We take no account, therefore, of the fit of anxiety for our trade which seized the Government during the period of the American civil war.

England holds India as a dependency in a way in which no other colony is held. The entire security of our rule depends upon our military strength. In a previous article we pointed out that that strength consists of all the *available* military strength of England. It is this word "available" which makes our security uncertain, because the available strength of England for field service in India is itself uncertain.

Then comes the question—Is the annual expenditure of fifteen millions sterling for military purposes so applied as to give the English rule in India all the security of which so large an expenditure is capable ? That is to say, does the country possess within itself the means of self-defence in its most vulnerable quarter ? The reply concerns the force that may be opposed to us. It is not necessary that we should do more than call attention to the fact that the case which we are supposing is an extreme case. In these days extreme cases appear to be the rule in all military operations ; nothing is attempted with small armies ; all military nations are powerful, and all military nations love to display their power by taking the field with immense battalions. The military power of England begins and ends with the British Army in this country. There is no country of anything like the same extent and value that attempts to preserve its security in the same way. And the reason has been this—that India has never been threatened by a powerful disciplined foe. War there has been, and hard fighting too, but the result has never been doubtful. The questions for Government therefore are—will it always continue so, and is the military world standing still ? France has had her military glory humbled and her military power deprived of a part of its strength, when will she be prepared to occupy her old position amongst military nations ? With the elements of military strength and power within her, time will be required before her battalions can again take the field. If this is the condition of a great military country within her own borders, and if France cannot re-establish her military security in a month or a year, how can it be expected that England should make her rule secure in India in a day or a month if it is not secure ?

The means adopted for the security of the English rule in this country have had reference to past rather than to present exigencies, and the time must soon come when our military strength will require to be considered anew and our military expenditure to be re-discussed and re-adjusted. One feature of that discussion will undoubtedly embrace the European colonization of this country. We are quite aware that for the last forty years all sorts of Englishmen have pronounced this country to be unfit for European colonization. The question has been critically examined by several medical men during the same period, and their judgment has been unfavourable to the scheme. It has been said that Englishmen could not live and thrive in this country, and that they would die out. The instincts of exiled Englishmen have had much to do with the conclusions that have been arrived at : only the other day one was pining for "the scent of the hawthorn spray in an English lane in the month of May." This is but natural, and it expresses very prettily what a good many of us frequently feel. As we have to do, however, with a political question on which the security or loss of an empire may depend, all home sick fancies and all prejudiced opinion should be set aside, and the subject treated in a broad, practical spirit. We assume that this has never yet been satisfactorily done, and in order to provoke discussion, we will further assume that there is no proof that the English race will be extinguished in this country, and no proof that the English colonist cannot find the means of healthy subsistence. There is so much to be said on these subjets, that we will defer them for the present and return to them immediately.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

AN offer having been made to collect the tobacco revenue of the Municipality for two and a half per cent. of the total collections, it will probably be accepted, as the Customs Department (to whom the offer has been referred) cannot undertake the duty at so low a rate. The question has been asked, does a low rate for collecting revenue necessarily involve loss and encourage smuggling ? If a department like that of the Bunder Fees Department takes up the work of the tobacco revenue collections in addition to its own, we do not see why it should not be easy enough by good management of the staff already employed on the bunders, to make two and a half per cent. adequately remunerative to the department, nor do we see why there should be smuggling if the department is in good working order and the *employés* are made to keep their eyes open.

WE commend to notice the very sensible remarks of "The Rommany Rye" about "The Northbrook Oasis." In Saturday's *Times of India* we read "The original intention, on the strength of which Lord Northbrook gave his handsome donation, was that a garden should be made in the native town for the benefit and enjoyment of natives chiefly, if not solely." * * * "It is not a park that is wanted ! a little oasis, no larger than the Bhattia's green near the European General Hospital, would be a tremendous boon to the hundreds who never turn their steps to the Esplanade, except on the occasion of some grand *tamasha.*" Failing this, we know that it is possible to purchase an oart in the very heart of the native town itself, and at a very reasonable amount, where a filthy jungle, shut in by an ugly, crooked, tumble-down wall, would at once become a place of health and delight to thousands. Only recently the trustee of the estate of a deceased Bunnia made a similar purchase of an oart for a very trifling sum, though for another purpose. But the fact discloses that property of this kind is now for sale, and we know that it is cheaper than ever it was before.

DURING the present flitting season from India, when each mail steamer carries away about two hundred passengers "homeward bound," if any of these passengers have made up their minds to go to Dundee we would advise them to think well over the matter. A report recently submitted to the local authorities shews that food adulteration is rather extensively practised in that ancient town, and reveals the fact that unadulterated tea, even when purchased from the largest warehouses, is a thing unknown, or if not quiet unknown, none of the samples that were recently purchased for analysis were pure. Prussian blue, blacklead, starch, turmeric, carbonate of lime, China clay are amongst some of the substances employed in favour of the tee-totallers. This conduct is reprehensible enough in all conscience, and so is adulterating cocoa with starch, flour with alum, and butter with lard. But what shall we say about the treatment that is dealt out to the children who seek comfort for their stomachs in Scottish mountain dew ? A scientific journal says "By far the most heinous enormity (known in Dundee) is that the whiskey was adulterated in ten samples out of thirteen ; fusel oil and methylated spirit being largely used in the preparation of the dew." It is suggested that the exported marmalade, for which Dundee is famous, stands greatly in need of being passed under the operation of the analyst. We have some splendid brandies and sherries in Bombay, and if we can match Dundee in nothing else, it is certain that we can produce adulterated liquors of degrees of excellence equal in every respect to the early mountain dew of Bonnie Dundee.

PEDANTRY in nomenclature, especially in Oriental nomenclature, is becoming an intolerable nuisance. A good instance of it is afforded by a letter to the *Times* of Mr. Eastwick, who never loses an opportunity of posing as an authority on Eastern matters. After correcting some errors into which he says the *Times* had fallen in an article on the Persian crown jewels, he continues—

I take this opportunity of saying that the Shah's name is Nasiraj'd diw Kajar, not Kajur. Karreem should be Karim. There is only one "r" in it. Aga Mahomet should be Agha Muhammad, and Teheran should be Tehran. Lastly, Khorasan should be Khurasan. I suppose it is too much to hope that Tartar, the first "r" of which has no more right there than it would have in Apollor, should be dropped in favour of Tatar. I trust my p

under a salute of 13 guns. He has completed his general inspection, and proceeds home by the next homeward steamer.

A shipping office was opened in Aden on the 1st instant under the control of the Bombay Government, and Captain Thyne, our energetic harbour master and conservator of the port, has been conducting the duties of the post in addition to his own.

The Residency steamer H. M. S. Kwang-tung, B. M, Commander Elton, sailed hence towards "Moculla" on the evening of the 1st instant, carrying a post for His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and his mission. The failure of the Frere mission to have the treaty signed by the Sultan of Zanzibar, has created a general sensation among the public of Aden.

Our postmaster, I am told, was telegraphed to on the 3rd instant by the Admiralty requesting him to communicate to H. M.'s Enchantress proceeding to Muscat, that, if she proceeds to Bombay, she must leave it not later than the 10th proximo for England, other arrangements being made to suit Sir Bartle Frere's return.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21st March.

A MANIA for lecturing appears to have sprung up amongst our military men. Colonel Valentine Baker, late of the 10th Hussars, who gained considerable kudos at last autumnal manœuvres for his brilliant handling of his regiment and who, better than any cavalry officer engaged, appeared to understand how to make the best use of cavalry under the conditions of modern warfare, lectured last Friday evening at the Royal United Service Institution on the organization and employment of cavalry. He spoke throughout with sound common sense, and made suggestions which will shortly meet with renewed discussion. There was not much of novelty in what he put forth, except a new method of attacking artillery by cavalry. That operation he proposes should be carried out by one squadron in skirmishing order supported by another with open files. This mode of attack, though it might not have the effect of capturing the enemy's guns, would force the battery to limber up and retire, or cause it to throw away its ammunition by continuing a useless fire on skirmishers contrary to artillery canons. He freely admitted that unbroken infantry have little if anything to fear from cavalry, and that the days of charging home in the face of a steadily directed fire from breech-loading rifles have passed, till he submitted that cavalry have still a part left them to play on the field of battle, especially so in appearing suddenly over the brow of a hill or from behind a spur or wood, whereby infantry thus surprised, if not severely punished, might be demoralized. The subject of the attack of cavalry by cavalry has already been frequently discussed, and Colonel Baker had nothing new to tell us on that score. He dwelt long and earnestly on a subject all cavalry men must fully appreciate, namely, that no cavalry soldier can be thoroughly trained and efficient under eighteen months, and that seeing how short is the duration of modern campaigns, the Franco-Prussian war having lasted but seven months and Austro-Prussian the same number of weeks the extemporising of cavalry is out of the question. The war would be over and peace signed long before we could possibly augment our cavalry by even half-trained men. Our present establishment is less than half the war strength of a Prussian regiment, and Colonel Baker pointed out the fact that, during the late manœuvres, where there had been no wear or tear of either man or horse, a British regiment could only turn out three weak squadrons of 26 files each. Then citing the result of a single yet exceptional action, the battle of Balaklava, and ten months campaigning in the Crimea, he stated that the Light Brigade, on the Queen's birthday in 1865, could from five regiments only muster a single squadron. We possess neither men nor horses in sufficient numbers to increase our cavalry force at the outbreak of hostilities. Continental Powers are careful that either in the ranks or in the reserve they possess not only sufficient cavalry wherewith to commence a campaign, but also sufficient wherewith to replace casualties. He informed us of what I had not before heard, that Mr. Cardwell had under his consideration a scheme for enlisting cavalry in future for eight years' service with the standard, and for four years with the reserve, but this is an arrangement for the future, and what are we to do for the present? We could not send at the outside more than 80,000 men into the field—Colonel Baker says 100,000, but that could not be,—and to supply this force with its due proportion of cavalry we should have to send every dragoon, lancer, and hussar in the United Kingdom, including the two regiments of Life Guards and the Blues, leaving not a single man or horse behind to fill up casualties. Regarding horses he recommends that a certain number of horses previously trained in cavalry regiments should be handed over to the Yeomanry, on condition that the Yeoman should defray the cost of keep and hand them back in case of emergency. Further he recommends a system of registration with exemption from horse tax. The subject of equipment also received his attention. By doing away with the valise, using a lighter saddle and carrying the field kit in the wallets, he would reduce the weight of the dragoon by two stones and thus increase his efficiency 20 per cent, enabling him to perform longer marches, and at the same time reduce the number of sore backs. It appears that the Prussians, who boast of the weight of their horsemen, suffered terribly from sore backs during the last campaign, for the lecturer himself testified to having, on one occasion, seen, when in rear of their army, thirty horses of one of their crack regiments with the worst backs he ever beheld.

The Commander-in-Chief proposes to take 25 per cent. from those officers who desire to be paid the value of their commissions. Upon what principle of equity is this deduction from an undoubted right to be made? Men simply request that they should be placed on exactly the some footing as those who have entered the service on the non-purchase system, which the present government have made law, and for so doing are to be fined. Such a miserable proposition is unworthy of the Duke of Cambridge and will have the opposite effect from what he aims at. Does he think the claimants are a few to be deterred by the fear of having a black mark set opposite their names? I know them to be legion and that nothing will they accept but their full due. This compounding with one's creditors, paying 15s. in the pound, may be considered a very good arrangement in trade, but the British nation is not yet bankrupt. The proposition is so preposterous that I can hardly believe it to be true, yet there is the authority of the *Globe* for it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a long and very interesting account of an interview with Marshal Bazaine, which, if reprinted, would interest most of your readers. It is now pretty generally understood that the charges against the Marshal have entirely broken down and that M. Thiers is against any trial.

Heavy armaments are being mounted at Harwick, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Renny, R. A. The 33rd and 50th Regiments have each detailed squads there for instruction in heavy gun-drill. The 52nd Light Infantry, now at Malta, have received orders to proceed to Gibraltar, the 69th now at Gibraltar moving to Malta. The 71st Highland Light Infantry brigade depot centre will also go from Gibraltar to Malta.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter by "Purifier" has done some good, inasmuch as the main drains in Dean and Tamarind lanes have been opened and cleaned, but this is not sufficient, and the inspector of nuisances for that district would soon find it so if he had an office in that quarter. SWEET PEA.

12th April.

A TURF DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A case connected with the last race meeting at Bombay has been under the consideration of the stewards since settling day, which ought, I think, to be made known to the racing community as an instance of the way in which the turf has degenerated in India, which degradation has led to a falling off in all the large race meetings in India.

There was a stable lottery on the 2nd Dealers, Plate run on the last day of the meeting. It was got up some time before the meeting in view to increasing the value of the lottery, and the list was headed with the names of the different stables, 16 in number, the names of the horses not being inserted.

On the day of drawing the different stables were put up for sale, and the names of the horses in each stable were mentioned by the hon. secretary.

Abdool Rahmon's stable contained a B. A. H. "Prosperity," and was drawn by. Col. Henderson, and on the stable being put up for sale there was no bid, every one knowing that "Prosperity" was a "dead un."

Abdool Rizzack Subbee's stable contained B. A. H. "Amnesty," and on its being put up for sale (the name of the horse in that stable being stated) it was purchased for Rs. 50 by Abdool Rahmon, who had likewise purchased the horse subsequently to his being entered.

On the day of the race "Amnesty" ran in Abdool Rahmon's name and won, and on the strength of that Col. Henderson, who had drawn Abdool Rahmon's stable in the stable lottery, claimed the lottery, although at the time of drawing it was stated by the hon. secretary that the stable only contained "Prosperity." If a gentlemen like Col. Henderson holding the responsible post of hon. secretary at an important meeting like that of Poona can make a claim which has not one argument in its favour and is untenable in every way, what is to be expected from the public who engage in the sport of racing?

In those good days when such men as Messrs. Howard, Elliot, Birch, Mansfield and men of a like stamp were in Bombay, I say without fear of contradiction that such a claim could not have been made, or if made the person making it would have been quietly requested to withdraw it instead of that in the present case the claimant is not satisfied with the decision of the majority of the stewards but insists on its being referred to the whole number.

It is such cases as these that conduce to the decline of racing in India, as men keeping horses are naturally afraid to trust themselves in the hands of the officials.

LOTTERY.

*** We quite agree with our correspondent, that Col. Henderson's claim to the lottery, under the circumstances above set forth, was quite untenable, and should never have been made. We should like, however, to hear the other side of the story; perhaps Col. Henderson may have something to say which would go to qualify the facts as set forth by "Lottery."—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

THE EXHIBITION.—Upwards of 2,272 persons visited the Exhibition on Saturday and upwards of 2,400 yesterday.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE OF SURAT.—Mr. W. B. Mullock, of the Bombay Civil Service, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, arrived here by Friday's mail steamer.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—On Thursday evening the Nawab of Lucknow arrived here with about sixty armed followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a tent at Moody Bay.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—We believe that Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a pleader of the High Court, will act as Secretary to the Bombay Association, during the absence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in England.

THE WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent states that the heat at Ahmedabad is at present almost unbearable. Fever and small-pox have slightly prevailed in some of the talookas of the district.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Khotwady on view of the body of one Rama Ooma, who died suddenly the previous evening. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Gunnoo Ramjee, a carpenter, accidentally fell from the roof of a house at Carnac Bunder while at work on Friday. He was much hurt and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GAMBLING.—Kurushram Tookaram and five others were on Saturday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with gaming with dice and money in a public place. They were adjudged guilty and fined three rupees each.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Sheroom Ismael was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of cotton yarn, belonging to one Canjee Heera.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Koondajee Bhickajee. The jury found that the man's death was caused by fracture of the spine caused by a bale of cotton falling on him.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas William Cameron, a seaman of the ship Augusta, was on Saturday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET MATCH.—In our paper of Thursday we reported a cricket match as having been played between the first eleven of the young Mars and the boarders of the St. Xavier's College, but we are assured the match was properly between the latter and the Elphinstone Cricket Club.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd inst. Mr. Vincent, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, left Bombay for Sholapore on Saturday, having made over charge of his office temporarily to Mr. Superintendent Mills.

RAILWAY STORE OFFICES.—The stores offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be removed to Colaba next week. The officials in those offices have found the place a nuisance; they are now retiring from the site just when the Municipality have terminated their labours of throwing night soil into the harbour.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Purbhadevi Road concerning the death of Crushna Patel, a toddy drawer. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Ramjee Dhondoo, a suspicious character, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING THEFT.—A Hindoo woman named Mulloo, residing at the Pinjrapole gully, reported to the police that on Thursday night, while she was asleep with the door of her room open, somebody came in and placed one hand over her mouth, and with the other snatched a silver ornament from off her neck. Enquiries are being instituted.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee Talao, was 5,356. Of these 1,496 were new admissions, consisting of 687 Parsees, 552 Hindoos, 385 Mussulmans, 135 Christians, and 12 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 205·99. The following diseases were registered, viz., intermittent and remittent fevers 454, diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery 308, diseases of the air passages 222, whooping cough 19, catarrh 9, mumps 9, typhoid fever 3, and measles 1.

FIRE IN THE COMPOUND OF THE BYCULLA CLUB.—On Thursday evening, about half-past 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut situated in the compound of the Byculla Club, through the negligence of a native girl who was cooking in it, and who did not extinguish the fire before she left the hut. A small manual engine, belonging to Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee's mills, was brought to the spot and was worked by the mills' people. The hut, which was occupied by the Club malees and their families, numbering about twenty-five, was completely destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 150.

KHORDE-AVESTA BA MAENEE.—It is sometimes urged as a reproach against orthodox Zoroastrians that they simply mutter away their prayers, which are in the ancient Zend language, without understanding a word of them. This reproach may be partially removed from those who read and study a small book recently published by Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee Sopareewalla, a Government pensioner. The book is a little gem in its way, both in its external appearance and in its internal arrangement. The text is printed in large beautiful new type, and the Gujeratee equivalent of each word is given immediately under it in neat diamond type. The book, we think, does its publisher great credit.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.—A general meeting of shareholders of the Albert Mills Company was advertised to be held at the premises of the Mills, Parell, on Saturday afternoon. Our Reporter was present at the place of meeting at the appointed time, 3 o'clock, in the hope of having some very interesting proceedings to report, and with a vivid recollection of the amusing scenes which took place at the Mills in September last when a burly Purdesee, armed with a thick club, defied certain solicitors of the High Court to enter the meeting-room in order to watch the interest of their clients, certain shareholders who were at daggers-drawn with certain other shareholders. Our readers know how the affair ended; for the proceedings were reported at full length in our columns at the time. On Saturday, however, the recollection of the amusing incidents of the former meeting had to give place to disappointment: for though the hour of meeting came and passed by, neither a live shareholder nor the ghost of one could be seen anywhere on the premises. Perhaps each of the two directors of the company, who seem to be working in contrary directions, was mustering his forces before appearing at the meeting. Due allowance was, therefore, made for such a contingency, as also for the fact that punctuality is a very rare feature of native meetings. Nearly an hour had elapsed and yet not a shareholder appeared. The chief employes at the Mills knew that a meeting was to be held that afternoon, but none of them knew or could explain why neither a single shareholder nor director was in attendance. Our Reporter had, therefore, to leave the place very much dissatisfied, consoling himself, however, with the thought that when they really do meet on another occasion, the shareholders will perhaps be good enough to furnish sufficiently interesting work for him.

HIGH COURT.—14TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.

350-71—Jefferson and Payne—Peerbhoy Khimjee v The B. B. & C. I. R. Company—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

231-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Tricumdas Madhowdas v Virjee Jairaj—Shamrao.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathew de Souza—Dr Dallas.
199-72—Hope—Ganchee Rupul Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
335-72—In person—Fatimabibee v Nunneebibee, widow—In person.
342-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Premjee Capoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another—No appearance.
344-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joosub Rahimtoola and another v Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee—No appearance.
350-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vella Virjee v Gungaram Naroo—No appearance.
356-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and another v Khatoo Ganjee and another—Garud.
365-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabi and another—Jefferson and Payne.
366-72—Tyabjee—Hippolyta Fournier v Madhowdas Ghella and another—Shamrao.
74-72—Cama—Sormul Ramjus v Goculdas Khoosaldas—Chalk and Turner.
381-72—Garud—Tooliadas Dewjee and another v Visram Wagjee—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

532-72—Tyabjee—Lullubhoy Hurgovind v Bai Ambavahoo —Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
177-72—Tyabjee—Morarjee Vijbhookundas v Chundcore, widow, and another—Chalk and Turner.

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

319-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Cullianjee Kirparam v The Justices of the Peace—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey (part heard).
323-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dayabhai Cullianjee v Nanjee Morarjee—No appearance.
327-72—Prescot and Winter—Lodwig Kapp and others v Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
54-72—Tyabjee—Jadowbai, widow v Premchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Laxmibai, widow, v Premjee Issur and another—Garud.
106-72—Manisty and Fletcher—John Square Horrell and others v Michael Rhonan—No appearance.
140-72—Prescot and Winter—Cullianjee Muddonjee v The Oriental Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
383-72—Tyabjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee and others v Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy—Munshi.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee and another v Cooverjee Lodha—Rimington, Hore & Langley.
479-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Cullianjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.
427-70—Tyabjee—Cumroodin Hydrurally & Co v Hussonbhoy Thavur & Co—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
202-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchundra v Chandrasett Bappoosett and others—No appearance
490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Succaram Vittoba v. Ramchunder and another—In person.
704-71—Jefferson and Payne—Gordhundas Khimjee v Madhowdas Ghella and others—Tyabjee.
288-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib v Memon Sallay Mahomed—A Framjee.
290-72—Dr Dallas—Ladhabai, widow v Bhasker Madhowjee and another—Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP DUNKELD.

THE SHIP DUNKELD, from Calcutta for Havre, has been lost on the Saugor sandbanks. All hands were saved.

THE S.S. ASIA, which left Bombay on the 1st, passed Aden on the 9th instant on her homeward voyage.

THE BARQUE OCEAN BELLE, 550 tons, Captain W. E. Jarvis, sailed on Saturday last for New York via Alleppy with a general cargo.

THE S.S. NEERA, the telegraph informs us, entered the Suez Canal on Friday, so that she will, we presume, be now clear of Port Said.

THE RUBATTINO CO'S S.S. ARABIA, which is advertised to sail on the 1st May next, left Aden for Bombay on the 11th at noon.

THE S.S. CINGALESE, 834 tons, Captain T. Black, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,981 bales cotton, 800 cwts galls, and 100 cwts coir yarn.

THE SHIP GLENROY, 1,133 tons, Captain J. Bews, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Mauritius (February 28th) with a cargo of 18,908 bags sugar. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Bews and family, two cabin passengers, and twelve deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. Ceylon, 1,140 tons, Captain Methvan, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from England with the English mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—744 packages unknown, 3 cases woollen piece-goods, 2 cases beads, 20 cases wire, 3 cases papers, 17 cases cotton goods, 1 case cutlery, 3 boxes effects, 2 cases saffron, 1 box rupee notes, 1 case tobacco, 4 boxes specie, 1 box amber, and 6 packages sundries.

ON the 12th March Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers launched from their shipbuilding-yard at Dumbarton an iron screw steam-ship named the Lombardy, 2,725 tons, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The dimensions of the steamer are—350 feet by 38 feet by 29 feet 9 inches. She will be fitted with a pair of surface condensing compound engines of 450-horse nominal, by Messrs. Denny and Co., Mitchels M. Register.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lieut. Russell, R. A., and four children, Mr. F. D. Melville, Mrs. Khoosaldass Latcheram, Sub-Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer. For Bagdad—Mr. N. Wilayat Hussein and six followers, Mr. N. W. Hoosain and eight followers. For Bunder Abbass—Mr. W. C. Priggen. For Muscat—Mr. Cassumbhoy Mooljee, and one hundred and fifty-one deck passengers for different ports.

THE following passengers sailed from Madras on the 9th inst. on board the s.s. Viceroy:—

For Colombo—Capt A G Cloete.
For Suez—Rev G and Mrs Warlow.
For London—Miss M Gorton and European servant, two Misses Joseph and native servant, Mrs Couchman, two children, and European servant, Mrs Cooke and three children, Mrs and Miss Chase, Mrs Sullivan and two boys of Mr Leemings, Mrs Harrington and child, Mrs Collingwood, Mrs W F Shaw and son, Miss Oakes and native servant, Mrs E F Elliott and child, Col. Couchman, Dr A L F Cooke, Capt R Calwell, Messrs T A N Chase and G G W Forbes, Capt A M Gronemd, Messrs E Turner, H R Dawson, Buckham, G Anderson, and J F Margosches, Mrs Norman and four children, Mrs Cairns and child, Mrs Thompson and four children, Mrs Ferguson and three children, Messrs K E Norman, A E Craven, and J D Cairns.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,899 tons, Captain C. Eastley, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from China, &c., with the China mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai—107 half chests and 204 chests tea, 46 cases silk, and 1 box silk piece-goods. From Hongkong—1 box gold, 4 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes pearls and specie, 87 cases glass bangles, 1 case velvet, 7 tubs dry fruits, 4 cases fans, 3 cases wearing-apparel, 2,456 tubs sugarcandy, 38 boxes silk piece-goods, 262 packages silk, 276 cases cassia, 20 cases brass leaves, 34 cases beads, 4 cases white copper, 355 cases preserves, 79 packages Chinaware, 1,908 bags sugar, 38 bags copper cash, 263 packages and 277 half chests tea, 54 cases sweetmeats, 2 cases turbands, 7 cases empty phials, 7 cases cigars, 10 cases paper, 1 case boots, 59 packages China roots, 2 cases books, 16 cases sundries, 5 cases copper, 53 cases vermillion, 15 cases vermillion, and 110 jars. From Singapore—50 bags cloves, 5 cases piece-goods, 189 packages alum, 94 bags pepper roots, 112 cases nutmegs, 5 bundles ivory, 10 chests silk, 3 cases garrow wood, 44 cases benjamin, 2 cases cigars, and 101 cases lac. From Penang—495 bags rice, 11 cases nutmegs, 6 cases mace, and 50 bundles baskets. From Galle—30 barrels tallow, 45 cases provisions, and 1 box specie. From Calcutta—20 cases chutney, 8 bundles gunnies, 1 box gold, 2 bundles tortoise shells, 5 cases chests of drawers, and 2 cases tables.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				APRIL.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
.....		.....			{ 6	4m	7	0
0	28 a	5	5	Monday..... 14	{ 12	4 a	4	8
0	18 m	5	2		{ 6	34 m	7	5
1	2 a	6	8	Tuesday..... 15	{ 7	1 a	3	0
0	46 m	4	10	Wednesday .. 16	{ 7	12 m	7	5
1	41 a	6	1		{ 7	59 a	3	2
1	16 m	4	4		{ 7	42 m	7	1
2	23 a	5	7	Thursday 17	{ 8	18 a	2	4
1	57 m	3	7	Friday 18	{ 8	23 m	6	5
3	15 a	4	8		{ 9	8 a	1	5
2	34 m	2	8	Saturday 19	{ 9	13 m	5	6
4	16 a	3	11		{ 10	9 a	0	10
3	37 m	1	10	Sunday 20	{ 10	18 m	4	7
5	32 a	3	8		{ 11	4 a	1	0

Moon.—Last Quarter, 20th, 10h. 37m. A.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. KHEDIVE, 3,742 tons, Captain D. J. Steward, will sail to-day for England with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Waterman.
Mr and Mrs Waterfield, child and 2 infants.
Mirza K Khan.
Mirza Abbas Beg and son.
Mr and Mrs Fower and infant.
Mr and Mrs Barnett, child, and 2 infants.
Mr D W Thompson.
Lieut-Col and Mrs Tendall, child, and infant.
Col C Thompson and child.
Quarter Master D Shawe.
Captain W G Byron.
Major and Mrs W Lane.
Mr Lane, 3 children & 2 infants.
Rev J and Mrs Spear.
Capt the Hon'ble J D and Mrs Drummond and 2 infants.
Col and Mrs G Hearn.
Mr C Meemachya.
Mr P Ralnavali Chhik.
Mr O J Ramchitty.
Mrs Chartand 2 infants.
Mr R Hartley.
Mr Aspen.
Mr R J Sanders.
Gunner C J Kemp.
Mr and Mrs Forbes.
Mrs Campbell, child & infant.
Col and Mrs Corbet.
Col and Mrs Oakes.
Mrs and Miss Hands.
Mr and Mrs Coulan and child.
Mrs Streeton and 2 children.
Col and Mrs Thompson and 3 children.
Mrs Frank Souter and infant.
Mrs Mccatter and 2 infants.
Col Ballard's 2 children.
Mr T H Smith.
Master Dellon and brother.
Mrs Richardson and 2 infants.
Mr Heyn.
Mr and Mrs Kiteller, child and 2 infants.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H B Hidestidh.
Captain Rye.
Mr C Hannan.
Mr E P Robertson.
Mr and Mrs R G Macdonald.
Mr Reilly.
Mr Reilly's child.
Mr Berger.
Mr Limjee J Bottlebhoy.
Mr Woodbridge.
Mr Turner.
Mr G Palmer.
Mr Oscar Triffty.
Capt & Mrs Eckford & child.
Mr Hogg.
Mr T A Shepherd.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Wickes and infant.
Mr A M Philips.
Mr John Hanna.
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee.
Mr Sorabjee Pudumjee.
Mr G Mills.
Mr D Nowrojee.
Mr A Kazi.
Dr C Framjee.
Dr R C Badherjee.
Col Hallett.
Mr S S Melville.
Dr W H Kean.
Mr Anderson.
Mr West.
Mr R B Elwin.
Mr and Mrs J H Allen.
Mr Allan.
Mrs Sim and 2 children.
Mrs Lake.

FOR MALTA.

The Marquis and Marchioness Viviani.
The Countess Viviani, & infant.
Captain Turner.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Cunningham.
Mrs MacGregor.
Mr J H Oliver.
Mr C H Abbott.
Mr G F Williams.
Major Carr.

FOR ADEN.

Captain Gabb.
Mrs Gabb.
Mr E Deschamps.

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

IT appears that some Continental newspapers have circulated rumours of a probable postponement of the opening of the Exhibition; others reported that although it may be formally opened on the 1st May, it would be immediately afterwards closed again *until further notice*. But we learn that official communications have been received by the Acting Consul General for Austria and Hungary from the Director General, Baron Schwartz Senborn, that there is not the slightest ground for these rumours and that the far advanced state of the buildings and the timely arrival of most of the Exhibition goods will not only ensure without fail the opening on the date originally fixed, viz., the 1st May, but will also enable him to present at the opening already everything in a much more complete state than has been the case with former Exhibitions in London and Paris.

Similarly groundless are the rumours as regards the expected extraordinarily enhanced expense of living in Vienna during the Exhibition, and the threatened scarcity of house accommodation. For some time past it has been the special case of the Imperial and Royal Government and the Vienna Municipality to take such measures as will prevent any extraordinary rise in the price of provisions, and in these endeavours they have fortunately been greatly assisted by the very mild winter and consequent abundance and cheapness of all serials in Hungary, whence Vienna draws its supplies.

As regards lodgings, as many as about 10,000 have been offered at prices varying from 2, 4, 6, to 10 florins per day (1 florin is about 1 rupee). Besides, the old hotels of Vienna have been enlarged and many large new ones have been built. Under the authority of the Director General of the Exhibition, a *Central Bureau* for lodgings, &c., has been opened at No. 9, Liechtensteinerstrasze Vienna; the same has now about 200 or 300 lodgings of different pretensions on hand. Prices vary from 40 to 60 florins per month per room.

As to the sanitary conditions of Vienna for a long time the same have been highly satisfactory, not a single case of cholera or small-pox having been reported.

THE REFUSAL TO ALLOW AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN THE PESTONJEE DINSHAW CASE.

THE following is a more detailed and correct report, than has hitherto been published, of the judgment of the full Court of five Judges (the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gibbs, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Melvill) in refusing leave to Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice (Sir M. R. Westropp) said:—We willingly accept the passage quoted to us by Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the prisoners, from the judgment of the Privy Council, as delivered by Sir John T. Coleridge, in *The Queen* v. *Bertrand* (L.R. I. P. C. 530), as correctly laying down, so far as it extends, the grounds upon which leave to appeal against a decision in a criminal case ought to be granted. He said—"It is not necessary, and perhaps it would not be wise, to attempt to point out all the grounds which may be available for the purpose; but it may safely be said, that when the suggestions, if true, raise questions of great and general importance, and likely to occur often, and also where, if true, they show the due and orderly administration of the law interrupted, or diverted into a new course, which might create a precedent for the future; and also where there is no other means of preventing these consequences, then it will be proper * * * to entertain an appeal." In that case an innovation of great importance had been made in a Colonial Court,—a new trial had (at the instance of the accused, who had been convicted of murder) been granted in a case of felony, and for such a course there was only one solitary precedent —*The Queen* v. *Scaife* (17, Q. B. Rep. 238)—of which Sir J. T. Coleridge, expressing the opinion of the Privy Council, spoke as a "decision which has taken no root in our law, and borne no fruit in our practice." We altogether fail to perceive in the present case any "question of great or general importance, and likely to occur often" and showing "the due and orderly administration of the law interrupted or diverted into a new course which might create a precedent for the future, and where there is no other means of preventing those consequences." If we were of opinion that anything had occurred which prevented the accused persons from having a fair trial, as, for instance, that they had been probably prejudiced by an omission on the part of the learned judge who presided at the trial to give a proper direction to the jury whereby the jury may have been misled; and were further of opinion that under sec. 26 of the Letters Patent of 1865 we could not interfere with the conviction, we would recommend the prisoners to the favourable consideration of Government, and would not subject them to the expense and delay of an appeal to the Privy Council, and we have no doubt that our recommendation would, under such circumstances, receive due attention. But as we were of opinion that the charge of the judge to the jury clearly implied that the law was as the prisoners' counsel contended it to be, viz., that it was necessary that an instigation to murder by means other than sorcery was necessary in order to constitute an abetment to murder within the Penal Code, we saw no reason to suppose that the jury could have been misled. We do not think that this case at all approaches in importance any of those cases in which leave to appeal to the Privy Council has been heretofore granted by the Courts in India established by Royal Charter. There are only three such cases known to us, viz., 1. *Peonekholy Mooleliar* v. *The King* (3 Knapp, 348) where there was a plea, in the year 1816, denying the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court in Bombay over the accused, who stood charged with uttering a forged receipt for money with intent to defraud the East India Company in camp at Seroor in the Deccan, then part of the dominions of the Peishwa. The prisoner was a native of Arcot, but, at the time of the offence, was serving in the Bombay Army at Seroor—2. *Aga Kurbootie Mahomed* v. *The Queen* (4 Moo. P. C. C. 239) where there was a difference of opinion amongst the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta as to whether a new trial should in that case (a misdemeanour) be granted or not. The third case was *Nya Hoong and others* v. *The Queen* (7 Moo. Ind. App. 72, Boulnois Rep. 189, 281) where there was a very important question as to whether a murder, committed upon an island in the Bay of Bengal, which at high tide was covered with water, fell within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Colvill, C. J., and Buller, J., holding that it did, and Jackson, J., holding that it did not. The Privy Council agreed with the latter and quashed the capital conviction had in that case. It appears, then, that in those cases in which leave to appeal was granted, there was either a difference of opinion amongst the judges, or an important question of jurisdiction, or both. On the other hand, in some cases of much greater importance than the present case, leave to appeal has been refused. In *Reg.* v. *Eduljee Byramjee and others* (5 Moo. P. C. C. 276, S. C. 3 Moo. Ind. App. 468), where one of the prisoners was sentenced to death and the others to transportation for life for murder, the Supreme Court of Bombay refused leave to appeal to the Privy Council. It was contended in that case for the prisoners that there had been misdirection by the judge, and a verdict by the jury against the weight of evidence. In *Reg.* v. *Ata Parsi and others* (5 Moo. P. C. C. 296; S. C. 3 Moo. Ind. App. 488; Perry's Or. Ca. 551), which was a case of transportation for life for destroying a ship, the same Court refused leave to appeal, although there was an important point of law in the case. In those two cases (especially *Reg.* v. *Eduljee Byramjee and others*) when unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain from the Privy Council the permission to appeal which had been refused by the Supreme Court of Bombay, and in *Reg.* v. *Bertrand* (L.R. 2 P.C. per Coleridge, p. 530), it is manifest that their Lordships of the Judicial Committee were of opinion that "interference by Her Majesty in Council in criminal cases is likely in so many instances to lead to mischief and inconvenience, that in them the Crown will be very slow to entertain an appeal by its officers on behalf of itself, or by individuals. The instances of such appeals being entertained are therefore very rare," and Sir J. T. Coleridge referred to three cases as establishing those opinions—*In re Ames and others*, (3 Moo. P. C. C. 409) *Reg.* v. *Jaykissen Mookerjee*, (1 Moo P. C. C. (N. S.) 273) and *The Falkland Island Company* v *the Queen*, (1 Moo. P. C. C (N. S.) 299). In the present case there has neither been any difference of opinion amongst the judges who compose this Court, nor any question of jurisdiction, nor has there been decided in it any other question of great or general importance, which would justify us in sending such a case as this any further. The authorities, to which we have referred, satisfy us that, if we were to grant permission to appeal to Her Majesty in Council on the present occasion, we should be guilty of a dereliction of our duty.

SPORTING.

POONA RACES, 1873.

THE following correction is made in the rules:—

Rule 1—For 1st May 1873.

Read—1st January 1873.

HUME HENDERSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 1st April, 1873.

IMPORTANT POINT OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

RAO BAHADHUR MUDON SHREEGUSTNA, Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, ordered, the other day, a judgment to be entered on behalf of the plaintiff in a case before His

EVICTIONS IN OUDH.

An interesting revenue circular has just been issued by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in reference to the ejectment of agricultural tenants under the Oudh Rent Act. It embodies the results of an inquiry called for by the Chief Commissioner in a circular letter to district officers issued last summer, and brings to light the following facts.

In 1872 there were issued in the whole province 21,927 notices of ejectment. In 1871 the number was 59,393 (exclusive of the Lucknow District, in which no register was kept); in 1870, 52,151; in 1869, 25,744. The result of the notices of ejectment served in 1872 was, that 7,466 tenants were entirely, and 1,334 partially, evicted from their holdings; while 3,710 tenants retained their holdings at enhanced rents; and 9,517 tenants remained in possession of their holdings on their old rents. In regard to these figures it is remarked:—

"The issue of notices of ejectment is decided mainly on one of two motives—the desire to evict, or the desire to enhance rent. In a year of bad harvest it was natural to expect that the number of notices to enhance, and consequently the total number of notices, would be very sensibly diminished. The desire to evict, however, would not be materially affected by the character of the season, and it may be safely inferred that in the 9,517 instances in which no result at all followed the notice, the notice was issued in the hope of compelling an increase of rent, and that that hope was abandoned on the discovery of the disastrous outturn of last rubbee. Accepting this argument, the notices of last year were dictated 40 per cent., or two-fifths, by the deliberate wish to evict, and 60 per cent., or three-fifths, by the wish to enhance."

To trace the motive for the absolute evictions is declared by the Chief Commissioner to be impossible, but the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow reported that in 154 cases, 85 were led to by defaults of tenants, 33 by the recusancy of tenants in refusing enhancement, and 36 by the enmity or ill-will of the landlord. Of those ejected owing to enmity, 7 were ex-proprietors, 6 tenants of old standing, and the remaining 23 were in a single village, which has been sold, and in which the tenants were suspected of colluding with the ex-landlord to injure the purchaser. As regards the subsequent fate of the ejected, the only information before us is given by the Deputy Commissioner of Pertabgurh. The summary of his report is—"In this district of the 516 evictions, there were only 136 which have resulted in ousting the tenant entirely from cultivation. It is only the 119 who now follow other professions, and the 17 who have wholly left the village, that we are in the dark about, and it may be that many of the former were weavers, bunnishs, &c., whose other occupations were found to interfere with successful tillage of their fields." There is a tone of optimism about this conjecture that we do not altogether like. We can imagine it dictated by an impression that the Chief Commissioner was seeking for information to harmonize with foregone conclusions, and to explain away some of the startling facts of previous eviction statistics. We trust, however, and are quite ready to assume, that the present returns have been called for in a spirit of impartial inquiry.

To extend this inquiry it appears that orders have been issued calling for further returns to be made out in the next ejectment season which will show "with some accuracy the prevailing motives of the evictions, the classes of tenants evicted, and their fate after eviction." On the receipt of these returns, let us hope, it will be possible to arrive at tolerably definite conclusions in regard to the working of the ejectment sections of the Oudh Rent Act. In the ante-annexation days the competition was for tenants by landlords, not by tenants for land. Although the tenant had no legal or customary right to certain possession, as against the arbitrary will of the landlord, yet self-interest generally induced the landlord to act with fairness towards his tenant. In the *kuli fusl* the rent arrangements were made, and the rent was fixed agreeably to the wishes of the tenant. When, however, the crop grew up, the landlord used to help himself to what he deemed a fair amount for rent, often irrespective of the amount of rent agreed on. If the landlord was too grasping, the tenant would simply bolt, with a certainty of being able to obtain land elsewhere. Such, however, is the attachment of native cultivators to the soil, that a considerable amount of oppression would be endured before taking to this mode of escape. One great reason for the increase in the present day of cultivators desirous of obtaining land, is the fact that there are now no openings for Oudh men in other callings, compared to those available before the Mutiny. Formerly the British native army was largely enlisted from Oudh; the King's Government kept up numerous forces; each talookdar had a tag-rag and bobtail army; and last, but not least, freebooting was a thriving and honoured profession. Now these outlets being closed, the rich population is compelled to fall back on the land for subsistence. Year by year the harvests in Oudh have been good, while those in other provinces have failed. The landlords have consequently screwed up their rents to a pitch endurable only in good seasons. This may be seen from the facts that 9,517 notices of ejectment were not acted on, and that in three districts in 1872, the tenants turned on their landlords, and filed notice of relinquishment of their lands.

Widespread distress must have been caused by this screwing up of rent, evidenced by so many evictions from, and relinquishments of, their holdings by tenants. It may fairly be contended that there is a *prima facie* case against the landlords that they are as yet unfit to be entrusted with the powers of ejectment which the Imperial Legislature has bestowed on them. Few, very few, of them expend anything in the improvement of their estates, the encouragement of good farming, in irrigation, in increasing the number or improving the breeds of cattle. Their sole object is to grind as much rent as they can out of their unhappy tenants, to be expended in useless extravagance. Their powers could not now be taken from them by the Government without breach of faith, except on payment of compensation. But it may be a question whether the withdrawal of these powers, with a view to the benefit of the people in general, might not, at all events, be worth some sacrifice of revenue?

CASHMERE AND DARDISTAN.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

In a recent article we promised a resume of the history of the Cashmere encroachments upon the countries to the west of the Indus. On setting to the task, however, we found that it would be impossible to do justice to the subject in the space of an article. Those of our readers who are interested in the subject, will find the whole related in a form that will not bear condensation in Dr. Leitner's recent publication of part III. of his book on Dardistan, where our author has collected all the known facts with regard to these countries, illustrating them by quotations from the writings of General Cunningham, Mr. Hayward, and a writer in the late *Lahore Chronicle*.

or those who have not the time or inclination required for such a purpose, the following brief sketch must be sufficient. Cashmere and its dependencies eastwards of the Indus were made over to Ghulab Singh in 1846 by the British, into whose hands it fell after the first Sikh war. Prior to this date, as early as 1841, the Sikhs had obtained a footing westward of the Indus in Ghilghit, having been invited by its ruler, Sikandar Khan, to defend him against the inroads of Gauhar Aman, then ruler of Yasin. Through the succeeding years up to 1846, Sikandar Khan, and his brother, Karm Khan, after his death, seem to have just managed to hold their capital of Ghilghit by the assistance of Cashmere troops. But it could not at this time be said that Ghilghit was a dependency of Cashmere, and even if it were, it is to the west of the Indus, and therefore expressly excluded from the territory ceded by the British Government to Ghulab Singh. Moreover, by the treaty entered into between the contracting parties to this transfer, it is expressly provided that "the limits of the territories of Maharaja Ghulab Singh shall not at any time be changed without the concurrence of the British Government." Let us see how this pledge has been adhered to. At the time of the cession of Cashmere to Ghulab Singh, Gauhar Aman, the most powerful of the Dard Chiefs, was still ruler of Yasin. During his lifetime, though the Dogras failed to establish themselves permanently in Ghilghit, yet not a year passed without sanguinary struggles between them and the Dard Obieftain, in which sometimes one, sometimes the other, were successful. A chronological sketch drawn up by Dr. Leitner presents a succession of wars, intrigues, and murders, in all of which the Cashmere authorities were intimately mixed up. From the earliest days after the cession a deliberate determination is displayed to insinuate themselves into every quarrel among the various races and families of Dardistan. Not an opportunity is lost of stirring up an expiring feud into new life, or strengthening the hold of Cashmere upon Ghilghit. At last Gauhar Aman died in 1860, leaving a son, Mulk Aman. Instantly a Cashmere army marches for Yasin, and expels the young chief for a short time, for Mulk Aman regained possession and in his turn expelled the nominees of Cashmere. In 1863, however, he assumed the offensive and advanced upon Ghilghit, which was now in quiet possession of Cashmere, but was defeated in a bloody battle by the Cashmere troops, who advanced and seized the town of Yasin. Mulk Aman and his immediate followers fled with their wives and families to the hill fort of Madoori, six miles from Yasin. Here ensued a scene of horror, which Mr. Hayward thus graphically describes. "They were assured that no harm should befall them if they would evacuate the fort and lay down their arms. They did so in the simple faith that no injury, as sworn to on oath, should be done them. A part of the Dogras who had gone round the fort then made their appearance amongst the women children. The men were outside the fort and unable to protect their wives and little ones, for whom they would doubtless have shed their blood had not treachery beguiled them of th ir weapons. The Dogras immediately commenced massacring the women and children. They threw the little ones into the air and cut them in two as they fell. Some forty wounded women who were not yet dead were dragged to one spot, and were there burnt to death by the Dogra sepoys. With the exception of a few wounded men and women who ultimately recovered, every man, woman and child within the fort, and, in all, 1,200 to 1,400 of these unhappy villagers were massacred by the foulest treachery and cruelty. After plundering the place, Yasin was burnt and all the cattle carried off, together with some 2,000 women and men. Several hundred of the poor people died from exposure and starvation before they had crossed the Indus, whilst many of the surviving prisoners are still in confinement in Cashmere, though of others, and alas, the greater part, not a trace can be found. Most of the women are still in the zenanas of the Dogra leaders and sepoys. I have visited Madoori, the scene of the massacres and words would be inadequate to describe the touching sight to be witnessed on this now solitary and desolate hill side. After the lapse of seven years since the tragedy, I have myself counted 147 still entire skulls, nearly all those of women and children. The ground is literally white with bleached human bones, and the remains of not less than 400 human beings are now lying on this hill. The Yasin villagers returned to bury their dead after the Dogras had retired, and the skulls and bones now found at Madoori are presumably only those of villagers whose whole families perished in the massacre. In one place where the slaughter seemed to have centred are the blackened remains of rafters mixed with charred human bones. At this spot the wounded women who were yet alive were burnt to death by the Dogra sepoys."

With this tragedy the aggressions of Ghulab Singh culminated. Since that time, Mir Wali, originally a nominee of Cashmere, has ruled in Yasin. He has not, however, remained faithful to his patrons, and their immediate influence in Yasin is probably not very great. But the moral remains the same, that his road to power was opened by inhuman atrocities, the work of Dogra troops from Cashmere. When it is remembered that Ghilghit is still held by Cashmere troops and that the Ghilghit chiefs are prisoners in Srinuggur, it does not require proof of present possession or power in Yasin to prove that the Cashmere Government has deliberately and pertinaciously broken through the engagement by which it was bound not to pass beyond the Indus.

Facts such as these cannot but give rise to deep feelings of indignation. Nor, on the other hand, are they without significance for the British reputation. Cashmere is under an engagement not to transgress the bounds laid down in 1846, without the concurrence of the British Government. And though the British Government has never, of course, concurred in so many words with the action of Cashmere, yet in the eyes of the world, or of that portion of the world that has an interest in our frontier politics, it cannot be wondered at if our *laissez aller* conduct be construed into a tacit consent. It comes to this—either the British Government is in the dark as to what is going on just beyond its frontier, or it has winked at atrocities enacted by a tributary state whose action is by treaty distinctly rendered subject to its control. The one alternative is not creditable to the sagacity of our rulers, the other is utterly unworthy of a Christian Government. As far back as 1870, Mr. Hayward, both in official reports and in the columns of the *Pioneer* called the attention of Government to the aggressions of Cashmere. There is therefore no reason to suppose that since 1870 at any rate, the Government has been in ignorance. And yet Mr. Hayward's revelations have had, so far, no ostensible results. Cashmere is still at liberty to do again to-morrow what she did nine years ago. She still holds Ghilghit, and our Government knows it. Whether or not any steps have been taken to admonish the Maharaja in private we cannot tell, but we can safely say that as far as the public is concerned, our Government stands ostensibly convicted either of culpable, nay wilful, ignorance, or of still more culpable neglect of a plain duty. The point for decision is this: is Cashmere to be allowed *carte blanche* to break its treaty with us or not? If not, then let no time be lost in satisfying the world that England will not allow rapine, murder and wanton aggression to be carried on almost under her own flag. Let the Cashmere troops be withdrawn from Ghilghit and the rightful princes, now in captivity in Srinuggur, be restored to their homes. For ourselves, we cannot but think that nothing will satisfy the requirements of the case, which falls short of the subordination of Cashmere to a British Resident invested with full powers to represent the British Government. But be this as it may, let no time be lost in demanding reparation from the *aggressor* for the wanton injuries inflicted upon the victims of his ambition.

THE "WOOLWICH GUNS."

A paper which appears in the *Philosophical Magazine* for this month, by Captain Noble, F. R. S., on "The Pressure required to give Rotation to Rifled Projectiles," will be a very serious blow to those agitators who have been stumping the country and declaiming in lectures and newspapers against the "Woolwich" rifling. The public has been repeatedly informed that the increasing twist, by greatly augmenting the strain upon the studs, tended to break up the shells, to split the guns, and otherwise to inflict serious injury upon our heavy guns and projectiles. There was, indeed, no end to the mischief which could be traced, we were told, to that vain device of unscientific and prejudiced artillerists, the increasing twist. It is true that the fallacy of these arguments has been shown more than once, and that the "table of casualties with the Woolwich guns," which was produced at the Institution of Civil Engineers, was found on being picked to pieces to be utterly untrustworthy, and unequal to the support of the arguments which it was intended should rest upon it. Nevertheless, the opponents of the Woolwich system have continued at intervals to a-sert that bursting of guns which never occurred were due to the extra strain of the increasing twist, and that failures which had no existence in fact might be traced to the same cause. It will, we are sure, be a severe blow to these careful critics to read a thoroughly scientific, mathematical demonstration that the strain upon the studs due to the increasing twist is actually only about one half that which is due to the uniform twist. Captain Noble observes: "The argument commonly advanced against an accelerating twist is based upon the fact of the shot moving slowest at first, it being supposed that while moving slowest the shot will require less force to make it rotate; but there is a fallacy in this argument which lies in confounding velocity with rate of acceleration. The shot undoubtedly moves slowest at first, but it acquires velocity most rapidly at first, and it is the gain of velocity that determines the strain upon the stud." Elsewhere he observes that if we know the law according to which the pressure of powder varies throughout the bore, it is possible "to devise a system of rifling which shall give a uniform pressure on the studs throughout the bore;" and he then proceeds to show that the increasing or parabolic twist far more nearly than the uniform twist satisfies this requirement. Thus, a long and elaborate mathematical consideration of the subject furnishes the following results:—That while with the increasing twist the pressure on the studs in a 10-inch gun nowhere rises above 36·3 tons which pressure occurs at the muzzle, having risen gradually from 31·2 tons at 0·333 foot from the seat of the shot, with the uniform twist the maximum pressure is no less than 68·5 tons, and this pressure occurs all at once, namely, in the first fraction of time after the shot starts, 0·333 foot from its seat. The following tables effectively demolish the oft-repeated statement that there is an excessive strain upon the studs the moment they "come to bearing," as it is called, in the increasing twist:—

10 inch British Service Guns.

Travel of shot in fect.	Total pressure on studs. Uniform twist.	Increasing twist (commencing at one turn in 100 calibres, and terminating in one turn in 40 calibres).
0·000	0·0 tons.	0·0 tons.
0·333	68·5 ,,	31·2 ,,
0·945	42·7 ,,	28·7 ,,
1·934	34·6 ,,	29·9 ,,
2·723	27·5 ,,	30·2 ,,
3·612	22·6 ,,	31·4 ,,
4·500	18·7 ,,	32·3 ,,
5·389	15·8 ,,	33·0 ,,
6·278	13·5 ,,	33·8 ,,
7·167	11·8 ,,	34·5 ,,
8·055	10·6 ,,	35·2 ,,
8·944	9·7 ,,	35·8 ,,
9·833	1·1 ,,	36·3 ,,

Captain Noble deduces the following conclusions from his calculations:—That "the substitution of the parabolic for the uniform rifling has reduced by about one-half the maximum pressure on the studs." That the increment of the gaseous pressure, or the pressure tending to burst the gun, due to rifling, is exceedingly small, both in the case of the uniform and parabolic rifling." That, small as this increment is, "it is still less in the parabolic than in the uniform system of rifflings". These conclusions, and the investigation which leads to them, can hardly fail to be of interest to both parties in the long controversy as to the qualities and capabilities of our heavy guns.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge, "Yarn Dyed"	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	35 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Best Angola Trousers	from 12 0	13 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 8
Superfine Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality ,, Lined Silk	85 0	95 0

Superior Washing Drills.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Striped Trousers	Six 30 0	34 0
Karkee or White ,, ...	,, 30 0	34 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
Celebrated Sleeping Kit.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection.	23 0	29 0

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians..... Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony ... ... ,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the Best Merino, Shrinkless ... ... ,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance.. ... ... ,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk; the most comfortable and durable under Vest made ... ... ,,	40 0	45 0

New Shapes in Hats.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LINCOLN BENNETT'S Celebrated Dress Hats... Tall Drab Hats.....	11 8	13 0
ASQUITH & Co.'s Extra Light Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	9 0	10 0
SMALL FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.		
"Chester," New High Crown, Brown or Dark Grey Felt, "Oxford" Black Merino	5 8	6 8
	6 8	7 8
Athol, Tavistock, Byron, Lansdowne, Beaufort, York; all new shapes, High, Round, and Flat Crowns	7 0	8 0
Best Felt Wideawakes, pure Naples Felt	7 8	8 8

Helmets.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best production made	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat.....	3 0	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)
IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—
TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine.....	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured.....	28 0
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	1 0
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character.....	14 8
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port.....	24 0
A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.	
CHAMPAGNE.	
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry.....	39 0
Geisler's.....	
SPARKLING MOSELLE.	
Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior.....	36 0
SPARKLING HOCK.	
Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior.....	36 0
STILL HOCK.	
Fine light Hock.....	14 0
Extra quality.....	19 0
Very superior.....	27 0
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality.....	19 0
Very superior.....	25 0
CLARET.	
Sound Cup Claret.....	8 4
Breakfast Wine.....	9 8
Dinner Wine.....	16 0
After-Dinner Wine	20 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage.....	29 0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums.....	18 0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage.....	30 0
BURGUNDY.	
Sparkling Red	31 0
Do. White	31 0
Still, extra fine	19 0
STEINWEIN.	
This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons	20 0
CHABLIS.	
A very nice light Wine	14 0
Do. more body	19 0
SAUTERNES.	
A pure wholesome Wine.....	16 0
Do. more body	20 0
BRANDY.	
Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26 8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark.....	22 0
Hennessy's	19 8
Exshaw's No. 1	31 8
GINGER WINE.	
Crabbie's Scotch.....	12 4
Payne & Co.'s.....	13 0
GIN.	
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16 0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13